

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PUBLISHED IN LONDON IN

1698

By GABRIEL THOMAS.

With Notes, &c.

By A. MONROE AURAND, JR.



Press Comments:

"Humorously philosophical—this little booklet is well worthwhile."—Jeannette "News-Dispatch."

"It is an amazingly meaty bit of literature, and it represents such a picture of early life in this State as is not contained in any publication of similar size the writer has ever seen . . ."
—"Ginger," in Harrisburg Sunday "Courier."

"The comments of the editor are the 'spice of the pudding.'"
—Harrisburg "Patriot."

"Its a new kind of history—a delightful little copy."—Indiana "Evening Gazette."

"Of enormous value and interest to all Pennsylvanians."—Warren "Times-Mirror."

"Notes at times are tinged with irony, but are highly informative."—Boston "Globe."

Privately Printed:

THE AURAND PRESS, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

An Historical and Geographical Account
 OF THE
 PROVINCE AND COUNTRY
 OF
 PENNSYLVANIA,
 IN
 AMERICA.

∴ ∴

The Richness of the Soil, the Sweetness of the Situation, the Wholesomeness of the Air, the Navigable Rivers, and others, the prodigious Encrease of Corn, the flourishing Condition of the City of *Philadelphia*, with the stately Buildings, and other Improvements there. The strange Creatures, as *Birds, Beasts, Fishes*, and *Fowls*, with the several sorts of *Minerals, Purging Waters*, and *Stones*, lately discovered. The *Natives, Aborigines*, their *Language, Religion, Laws*, and *Customs*; The first Planters, the *Dutch, Sweeds*, and *English*, with the number of its Inhabitants; As also a Touch upon *George Keith's New Religion*, in his Second Change since he left the *QUAKERS*.

With a Map.

∴ ∴

By GABRIEL THOMAS,
 who resided there about Fifteen Years.

Edited, with copious Notes, &c.

By A. MONROE AURAND, Jr.

Copyright 1935, by The Editor.—All rights reserved.

∴ ∴

London, Printed for, and Sold by A. Baldwin, at the Oxon Arms
 in Warwick-Lane, 1698.

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Privately Printed for the Editor and his
 Friends, at the THE AURAND PRESS, 1935.



WILLIAM PENN
Founder

THE DEDICATION.

Friend William Penn,

I HERE present *Thee* with a succinct (yet compleat) Account of the late Improvement, and Present State of the Noble Province, and Fertile Countrey of *Pensilvania*; with the strange things that have been found there, as the *Salamander-Stone*, and several others, mentioned in this Treatise; discovered since thou camest out of those Parts. I desire *Thee* to excuse me for addressing to *Thee*, such a Plain and Peasant-like Piece; yet however homely or coarse it may appear, Thou wilt find here a true and genuine Description of that (once) obscure, tho' (now) glorious Place. So considering how generous and candid a Man *Thou* art, I know thou wilt bear with my weak and imperfect Performance, and accept of my good Meaning and kind Intention, which may encourage me, in time to come, to add some more *Memoirs* to this rough Essay of mine. Being unwilling to tire *Thee* with any long or tedious Epistle, I take my Leave of *Thee*,

(Most Noble and Excellent Governor) and am

Thy hearty Well-wisher, ever ready to serve Thee on all Occasions, (in the way of Truth,)

Gabriel Thomas.

Gabriel Thomas:

YOU little realized how complete your account of the "Improvement and Present state" of the now Great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was in 1698. Not only did they find Salamander-Stones here then, but those other "stones," coal, iron, lime-stone, etc., are of an almost inexhaustible store, and have made this Commonwealth, and many of its people, to wallow in riches untold! This Commonwealth of friend William Penn has been an experiment no less successful, and perhaps withal as happy a place to live in, as any other. And, since it was your purpose to delineate descriptively and accurately this "glorious place," it is also my purpose to emulate you with so much of "truth" as can be accommodated. That some hard facts may be added either parenthetically or otherwise, naturally follows. Pray, forgive me for many omissions, but infallibility marks my humble efforts, for I, too, smart under the handicap of an age when eyes are not "All-Seeing," and when imperfections are still to be met with.

Perhaps I reflect the attitude of most readers, and many honest writers, in that I may be said to be tired, yea tiresome, even before I start.

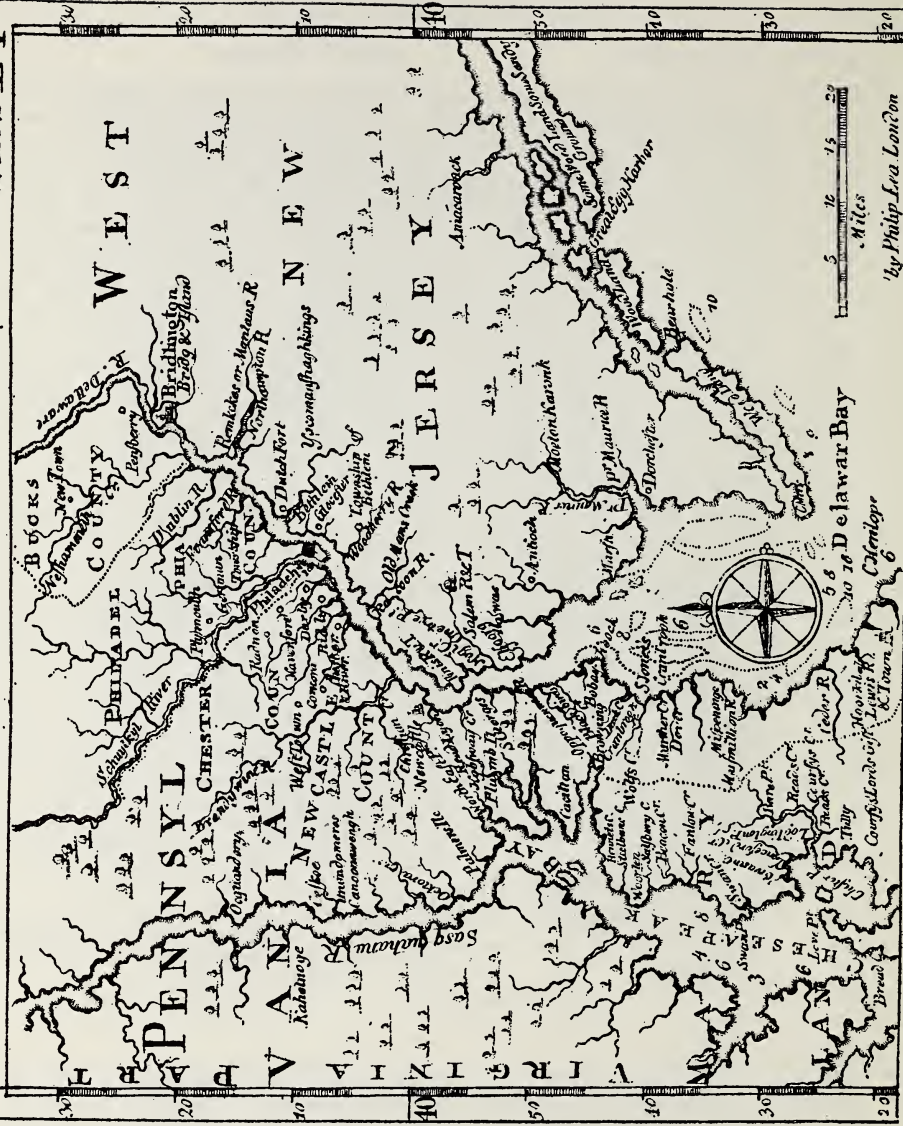
I am writing at a time, you know, when men and women care little for history and truth, but are swayed by emotions bordering on fiction and fallacy.

Believe me, however, to be a well-wisher, in every sense of its meaning, for I am your faithful servant in history (which is truth).

A. Monroe Aurand, Jr.

[NOTE: The larger, old style type on each page to the conclusion of the account on page 29, is the work of Gabriel Thomas. The notes, in smaller type, are those of the Editor. Owing to mechanical requirements we have been obliged to supply the modern "s" in lieu of the old-style "f" in reprinting this valuable book, which, at public auction, in the original edition, has been known to sell at the staggering figure of \$1,000.00. Otherwise we have followed quite closely the original style in spelling, and the use of italics, capitalization, etc.; even spacing and dividing words, and several other smaller features which the "printer" notices, but most often overlooked by the casual reader. If the reader finds fault let him first determine whether it was Thomas, or the Editor, who erred; and whether, with all the errors, the possession of a fairly accurate copy of a rare history of "Pensilvania" is, after all, perhaps a great deal better than no copy at all.]

PENNSYLVANIA and WEST JERSEY



Scale bar showing 0 to 20 miles.
By Philip Lea London

THE PREFACE.

Reader,

THERE never having been any fair or full Account given to the World of *Pensilvania*, I thought the Curious wou'd be gratified with an ample Description thereof.

For tho' this Country has made little Noise in *Story*, or taken up but small room in *Maps*, yet thus much with great Justice may be said for it, that notwithstanding the Difficulties and Inconveniences the *First English Colonies* met with before they were well settled there, yet the mighty Improvements, Additions, and Advantages that have been made lately there, are well worth Communicating to the Publick, and I am sensible they will be well receiv'd.

The late Tedious, Hazardous, and Expensive War (in which *England*, in Conjunction with the Allies was so deeply engag'd) was without doubt no small Bar or Obstacle to the Flourishing of this New Country. The great Discouragements the Traders thither lay under, (together with the frequent Capture of their Ships out and home, cou'd not chuse but baulk them in their honest Endeavours, which (now Peace is restor'd) they may pursue with greater Security and Satisfaction.

Nor is there the least question or doubt to be made, but this Noble Spot of Earth will thrive exceedingly, and that in a short time, too, and advance considerably to the mighty Advantage of the Present and Future Proprietors, who have, and are willing to give all due Encouragement to any that shall Transport themselves thither.

I cou'd say much here in Praise of that sweet Tract of Land, but having spoken so largely and particularly thereof in the Book it self, I shall forbear the least mention in this place. Nor will I Anticipate or forestal thee, by presenting thee here with what thou wilt find there, with the greater Satisfaction. And so I bid thee heartily farewell.

Gab. Thomas.

What was paramount in the accompanying statement concerning the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is, in 1935, still an outstanding fact, deplored by the few who promote the printed word in history, but do little about it. The curious would still be gratified with more history. Transversely, we have for years made much noise, (without taking up more room on maps), and today harbor about one-tenth the population of a great nation, and pay, in taxes, etc., entirely too much of the nation's bills for its political ills.

The same excuse that was advanced regarding the retarding of the original growth of Penn's experiment, in 1682, viz. the Wars in Europe, has again, 1914-1918, made asses of men, and caused a blight to overcome the sovereign States of the World—again sapped the best blood and stunted the growth of what should be the greatest Democracy on Earth. Neither size nor age make a Nation great! It was shipping (or lack of trade), that caused (partly) our troubles in an era of the greatest financial boom and subsequent bubble-bursting the world has ever seen.

Your prophetic utterance as to a thriving Commonwealth has been borne out. There is scarcely anything like it in a nation that is great in many different ways. It is still a going concern, but those who leave it

cannot always be said to have been greatly enriched through a residence and sojourn here.

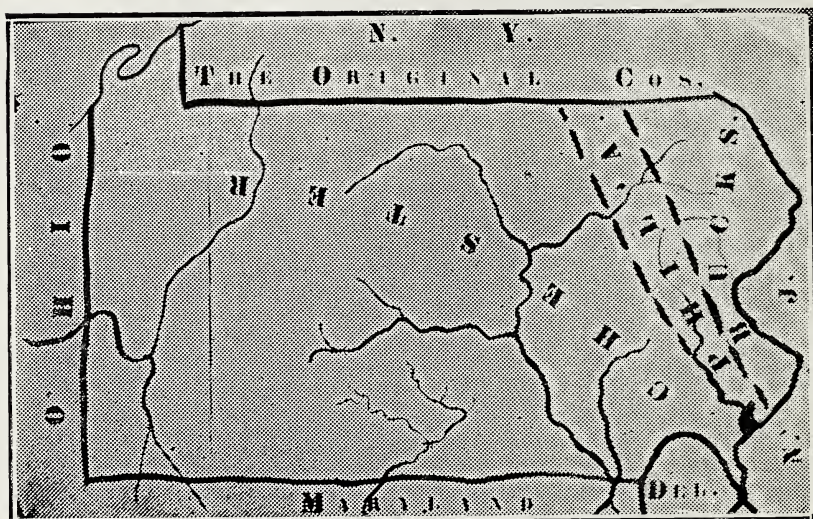
Any able writer can say much in praise of his Native State, but there are few statements in the early history of America that have come to such full and complete fruition as yours. It speaks well of your foresight, and of that other noble pioneer whose interests in fellowmen, and whose sound philosophies would again strengthen our institutions, our State and our Nation—if honestly applied. Too many men forget these not-so-

ancient origins, and their value even today.

The philosopher and historian must use a great deal of care in putting to words his thoughts and observations; yet we, in 1935, seem to be groping about in the darkness, much as did the pioneers of other days; me-thinks, betimes, the "vision" is obscured more than ever. We behold much, but see little; hear much, and understand it not; speak much, and say little.

But, let the reader compare the past with the present, as we have seen it.

THE EDITOR.



The History of Pensilvania, &c.

PENSILVANIA lies between the Latitude of Forty and Forty five Degrees: *West-Jersey* on the East, *Virginia* on the West, *Mary-Land* South, and *Canada* on the North. In Length three hundred, and in Breadth one hundred and eighty miles.

The location of Pennsylvania latitudinally and longitudinally as it is, makes a number of Marylanders today say that "Philadelphia is the largest city in the State of Maryland!" However, the Mason-Dixon line seems to be the definite and final line of separation, leaving Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, where Penn intended it to be.

The Natives, or first Inhabitants of this Country in their Original, are suppos'd by most People to have been of the Ten Scattered Tribes, for they resemble the *Jews* very much in the *Make* of their *Persons*, and *Tincture* of their *Complexions*: They observe *New Moons*, they offer their *first Fruits* to a *Maneto*, or suppos'd Deity, whereof they have two, one, as they fancies, above (good,) another below (bad,) and have a kind of *Feast* of *Tabernacles*, laying their *Altars* upon *Twelve Stones*, observe a sort of *Mourning* twelve Months, *Customs* of *Women*, and many other *Rites* to be toucht (here) rather than dwelt upon, because they shall be handled more at large at the latter end of this Treatise.

The Indians assuredly have been an enigmatic race; we have so many different theories as to their real origin and reason for their being here. When Penn came here, it was because the King of England gave him the land

later named "Penn's Woods;" and you may believe it or not, but Penn nearly caused the King to fall out of his throne chair when he declared that he would "buy" the land from the Indians. Poor Charles was absolutely stumped when Penn asked him how he would feel if the Indians should discover England, and proceed to sell it, or parcel it out to their tribes, or friends!

They are very Charitable to one another, the Lame and the Blind (amongst them) living as well as the best; they are also very kind and obliging to the *Christians*.

It has taken more than three centuries to get our State to be as charitable as the Indians—and to whom are we ever even "obliging?"

The next that came there, were the *Dutch*, (who call'd the Country *New Netherland*) between Fifty and Sixty Years ago, and were the first *Planters* in those Parts; but they made little or no Improvement, (applying themselves wholly to Trafique in Skins and Furs, which the *Indians* or *Natives* furnish'd them with, and which they Barter'd for Rum, Strong Liquors, and Sugar, with others, thereby gaining great Profit) till near the time of the Wars between *England* and *Them*, about Thirty or Forty Years ago.

These Dutch settlers made some decided improvements in the extreme eastern portions of this State and parts of New Jersey, but they apparently had neither the aptitude, nor the cooperation of folks and government at home, to foster and increase any utopia in the New World. Their masterpiece, aside from the several well known voyages of discovery, was their eminently successful transaction in

acquiring the Island of Manhattan for something like \$24.00. Dutch influence is still felt in New York State, but little of it survives here.

Soon after them came the *Swedes* and *Fins*, who apply'd themselves to Husbandry, and were the first *Christian* People that made any considerable Improvement there.

Agreed that the *Swedes* made some staple improvements here. Their descendants are still here, active and proud, though not great in number.

There were some Disputes between these two Nations some Years, the *Dutch* looking upon the *Swedes* as Intruders upon their Purchase and Possession, which was absolutely terminated in the Surrender made by *John Rizeing*, the *Swedes* Governour, to *Peter Styreant*, Governour for the *Dutch*, in 1655. In the *Holland* War about the Year 1665, *Sir Robert Carr* took the Country from the *Dutch* for the *English*, and left his Cousin, Captain *Carr*, Governour of that place; but in a short time after, the *Dutch* re-took the Country from the *English*, and kept it in their Possession till the Peace was concluded between the *English* and them, when the *Dutch* Surrendered that Country with *East* and *West-Jersey*, *New York*, (with the whole Countries belonging to that Government) to the *English* again. But it remain'd with very little Improvement till the Year 1681, in which *William Penn* Esq; had the Country given him by King *Charles* the Second, in lieu of Money that was due to (and signal Service done by) his Father, *Sir William Penn*, and from him bore the Name of *Pensilvania*.

We can readily see how the *Dutch* might have looked upon the *Swedes* as intruders. The same was repeated several times not long afterward, once the *English* got a firm hold on the land. Wars are hellish ways to set-

tle disputes between sovereign states—really the most assinine of all intellectual expressions—to be expected primarily among savages, or animals striving for supremacy—not a noble thing for a man to do—or lend an aid to—yet always condoned in history—and probably always staring us in the face. The wars of the late 1600's were for greed; the Revolution was a war against greed (I've been taught); the Civil War showed greed still enthroned; our late so-called World War, 1914-1918, has done nothing, really, to dethrone "Greed!" It is the common belief that the conflict of 1914-1918 was just a prelude to another silly, but mighty struggle to come—perhaps before the ink on this statement is thoroughly dry! The settlement of Pennsylvania was by a grant of land in payment of a war debt. Today war debts are not paid by large nations to their Allies! Land is too valuable; even the extreme polar ice-bound areas are causing some slight evidences of "friction."

Since that time, the Industrious (nay Indefatigable) Inhabitants have built a Noble and Beautiful City, and called it *Philadelphia*, which contains above two thousand Houses, all Inhabited; and most of them Stately, and of Brick, generally three Stories high, after the Mode in *London*, and as many several Families in each. There are very many Lanes and Alleys, as first, *Huttons-Lane*, *Morris-Lane*, *Jones's-Lane*, wherein are very good Buildings; *Shorters-Alley*, *Yowers-Lane*, *Wallers-Alley*, *Turners-Lane*, *Sikes-Alley*, and *Flowers-Alley*. All these Alleys and Lanes extend from the *Front Street* to the *Second Street*. There is another Alley in the *Second Street*, called *Carters-Alley*. There are also besides these Alleys and Lanes, several fine Squares and Courts within this Magnificent City, (for so I may justly call it.) As for the particular Names of the several Streets contained therein, the Principal are as follows,

viz, Walnut-Street, Vine-Street, Mulberry-Street, Chestnut-Street, Sassafras-Street, taking their Names from the abundance of those Trees that formerly grew there; High-Street, Broad-Street, Delaware-Street, Front-Street, with several of less Note, too tedious to insert here.

What a contrast between the period 1698, and 1935—how times really have changed with respect to the noble and beautiful city, whose name, borrowed from the Greeks, is called Philadelphia — City of “Brotherly Love” — where second-hand booksellers once thrived and flourished — now where they flourish a hand, and scarcely thrive! They’ve kept on building and building, as of old, and the last buildings must help to bear the stress of others built before. Stateliness has gone, though the long-since named Alleys and Lanes still remain. The magnificence has been periodical—decay has been noticeable because the city has lent itself to industry of all sorts and descriptions, and the strain of time has told all too well. Most uncharted and unmapped mountain streams are as good for traffic as the average street in Philadelphia! If it had not been for Independence Hall, the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and the Sesqui-Centennial in 1926-27, and some very recent decided improvements, the magnificent city would have been more appropriately named “Damascus,” or “Jerusalem,” or after some other old-world city. Not that one cannot make a living in Philadelphia—you can, in a way, if you have a job on which you can collect your pay—but something seems to persist over a period of years, (in my mind), that the people of that city, or at least some of them let us say, are not “living just right!” It is a “rackety” city—streets and professions, and other callings!—much like other large cities. While much is loathsome about city life, nevertheless it is the metropolis of our State, and its representatives in the legislature, with those of Allegheny county, can almost dictate how the rest of us may live!

It hath in it Three *Fairs* every Year, and Two *Markets* every Week. They kill above Twenty *Fat Bulls* every Week, in the hottest time in Summer, for their present spending in that City, besides many *Sheep*, *Calves* and *Hogs*.

The city is a market terminal now for foodstuffs of all sorts and descriptions, from all over the world, transported by ship, railroad, truck, and airplane. The dollar volume is stupendous.

This City is Situated between *Schookill-River* and the great River *Delaware*, which derives its Name from Captain *Delaware*, who came there pretty early: Ships of Two or Three Hundred Tons may come up to this City, by either of these two Rivers. Moreover, in this Province are Four Great *Market-Towns*, *viz*, *Chester*, the *German Town*, *New-Castle*, and *Lewis-Town*, which are mightily Enlarged in this latter Improvement. Between these Towns, the Water-Men constantly Ply their *Wherries*; likewise all those Towns have *Fairs* kept in them, besides there are several Country Villages, *viz*. *Dublin*, *Harford*, *Merioneth*, and *Radnor* in *Cam-bry*; all which Towns, Villages and Rivers, took their Names from the several Countries whence the present Inhabitants came.

The city is ideally situated, quite level—I often wonder if there is anything like a “hill,” as I understand it, in the whole of the city. Docks and wharves accommodate any large freighters or liners that are to enter the port. Ferries, of course, still ply the Delaware, but the Schuylkill is now scarcely worthy of a name other than “sewer.” A respectable traffic and high-speed bridge connects Pennsylvania with New Jersey (Philadelphia-Camden), which certainly has made a terrific dent into the business of the ferrymen. The several towns bordering on Philadelphia have come to be thriving cities, with residents

who in many cases make their living on moneys invested in Philadelphia or New York.

The *Air* here is very delicate, pleasant, and wholesom; the *Heavens* serene, rarely overcast, bearing mighty resemblance to the better part of *France*; after Rain they have commonly a very clear Sky, the Climate is something Colder in the depth of Winter, and Hotter in the height of Summer; (the cause of which is its, being a Main Land or Continent; the Days also are two Hours longer in the shortest Day in Winter, and shorter by two Hours in the longest Day of Summer) than here in *England*, which makes the Fruit so good, and the Earth so fertile.

While the air might have been real wholesome at one time, it is not so any more by day, and less so by night—(night air never was good for any one, the scientists say) and inasmuch as this city has its fair share of impure night air, it seems to remind one, rather, shall I say, of London?

The Corn-Harvest is ended before the middle of *July*, and most Years they have commonly between Twenty and Thirty Bushels of Wheat for every one they Sow. Their Ground is harrowed with Wooden Tyned Harrows, twice over in a place is sufficient; twice mending of their Plow-Irons in a Years time will serve. Their Horses commonly go without being shod; two Men may clear between Twenty and Thirty Acres of Land in one Year, fit for the Plough, in which Oxen are chiefly us'd, though Horses are not wanting, and of them Good and well shap'd. A Cart or a Wain may go through the middle of the Woods, between the Trees without getting any damage, and of such Land in a convenient place, the Purchase will cost

between *Ten* and *Fifteen Pounds* for a Hundred Acres. Here is much Meadow Ground. Poor People both Men and Women, will get near three times more Wages for their Labour in this Country, than they can earn either in *England* or *Wales*.

The middle of *July* seems quite early for the corn-harvest; a month or two later is better. Nowadays the farmers have more than enough, i.e., they, by law, have been declared to have too much land under cultivation; due to over-production, and an under-buying by our former foreign markets (and one time friends), this country, including Pennsylvania, has been said to grow more than could readily be sold. So for the time being, it seems that all of nature's bountiful yields must be reduced by means of putting out fewer acres for yield. No clearings, to amount to anything, are required. Due to the abnormal depression of this era, lands and property, if they have any value at all, are difficult to sell. Automobiles and trucks and tractors have replaced horses; many other methods of operation are mechanical, instead of manual. Wood lands in development for future needs are increasing — and there ought to be a lot more of such movements. And wages, such as had been paid lately, were still in excess of wages for like labor anywhere else.

What is Inhabited of this Country, is divided into Six *Counties*, though there is not the Twentieth Part of it yet Peopled by the *Christians*: It hath in it several Navigable Rivers for Shipping to come in, besides the Capital *Delaware*, wherein a Ship of Two Hundred Tuns may Sail Two Hundred Miles up. There are also several other small Rivers, in number hardly Credible; these, as the Brooks, have for the most part gravelly and hard Bottoms; and it is suppos'd that there are many other further up in the Country, which are not yet discover'd; the Names of the aforesaid Rivers, are,

Hoorkill-River, alias *Lewis River*, which runs up to *Lewis Town*, the chiefest in *Sussex County*; *Cedar-River*, *Muskmellon-River*, all taking their Names from the great plenty of these things growing thereabouts; *Mother-kill alias Dover-River*, *St. Jones's alias Cranbrook-River*, where one *John Curtice* lives, who hath Three Hundred Head of Neat Beasts, besides great Numbers of *Hogs*, *Horses*, and *Sheep*; *Great Duck-River*, *Little Duck-River*, *Black-Bird-River*, these also took their Original Names from the great Numbers of those Fowls which are found there in vast quantities: *Apequinemy-River*, where their Goods come to be Carted over to *Mary-Land*. *St. George's-River*, *Christian-River*, *Brandy-Wine-River*, *Upland alias Chester-River*, which runs by *Chester-Town*, being the Shire or Country-Town; *Schookill-River*, *Frankford-River*, near which, *Arthur Cook* hath a most Stately Brick-House, and *Nisbamany-River*, where Judge *Growden* hath a very Noble and Fine House, very pleasantly Situated, and likewise a Famous Orchard adjoining to it, wherein are contain'd about a Thousand Apple Trees of various sorts; likewise there is the famous *Derby-River*, which comes down from the *Cumbry* by *Derby-Town*, wherein are several Mills, viz. *Fulling-Mills*, *Corn-Mills*, &c.

The counties have been increased from an original three in number — Bucks, Philadelphia and Chester — to sixty-seven, with a population in excess of more than ten million. Of this number most of them rate themselves as "Christians," of many faiths, but as some one has so aptly put it, "many are claiming to be Christians, but are not so at heart." . . . The rivers, several in number, are still navigable. Some citizens still labor in the hopes that the Susquehanna might, by gov-

ernment cooperation, be made navigable to sea-going vessels as far north as Harrisburg! What for, we arise to inquire? A knowledge of the territory drained by this mighty river, was not known in the late 1600's. The writer, Thomas, of course knew nothing about the Allegheny and the Monongahela rivers, coming to a head at Pittsburgh, to give life to the Ohio river. The blue Juniata, the Youghiogheny, and a number of other large streams considered important in their relations to their own areas, are not known by Thomas. The "pumpkin" floods, the ice gorges, the June (1889) flood, and many others are historical recordings in certain communities. The internal waterways system, the miles of canals, were undreamed of by Thomas and those of his time. They came along in due season, and did much to help develop the interior of the state.

There is curious *Building-Stone* and *Paving-Stone*, also *Tile-Stone*, with which latter, Governor Penn covered his *Great and Stately Pile*, which he call'd *Pennsbury-House*, the Name it still retains. There is likewise *Iron-Stone* or *Oar*, (lately found) which far exceeds that in *England*, being Richer and less Drossy; some Preparations have been made to carry on an Iron-Work: There is also very good *Lime-Stone* in great plenty, and cheap, of great use in Buildings, and also in Manuring Land, (if there were occasion) but Nature has made that of it self sufficiently Fruitful; besides here are *Load-Stones*, *Ising-Glass* and (that Wonder of Stones) the *Salamander-Stone*, found near *Brandy-Wine-River*, having *Cotton* in Veins within it, which will not consume in the Fire; though held there a long time.

There are any number of quarries in this state today, from which substantial stone is taken. Of course, many builders prefer to go to Vermont for granite, or Indiana for limestone for facings. Local brick manu-

facturers, and cement and concrete have upset the calculations somewhat. Few build frame establishments if they can at all afford to erect more substantial dwellings. Lime-stone quarries have aided very materially the road building in recent years, there being approximately 25,000 miles of macadam and concrete highways in the State. Cement is one of the large industries in the eastern part of the state. Rich silica and glass sand deposits also are found.

As to *Minerals*, or *Metals*, there is very good *Copper*, far exceeding ours in *England*, being much *Finer*, and of a more glorious Colour. Not two Mile from the *Metropolis*, are also *Purging-Mineral-Waters*, that pass both by *Siege* and *Urine*, all out as good as *Epsom*; And I have reason to believe, there are good *Coals* also, for I observ'd, the *Runs of Water* have the same Colour as that which proceeds from the *Coal-Mines* in *Wales*.

The mineral deposits are plentiful, and some places have been worked for nigh on to two hundred years. Iron, not a great amount of copper, just a trace of gold; no diamonds, other than "black diamonds." In coal deposits, we are indeed rich, and when the men can be kept at work in the mines much can be produced; strikes have marked the passing years, and whether in the anthracite region of the east, or the bituminous region of the western part, men, laboring, and laboring deep under ground, are urged on by leaders, and by dissatisfactions to strike for this or that, so that an extended period of peace at the coal mines is rather unusual. History has marked the coming and going of the "Molly Maguires" in the region about Pottsville, in the 1870's, and "Homestead" Steel Mill riots in 1892. Pennsylvania is a leading state in the manufacture of iron and steel and glass products. There is also an abundance of rich oil deposits, and natural gas, and any amount of "hot air."

Here is curious Diversion in Hunt-

ing, Fishing, and Fowling, especially upon that Great and Famous River *Susquehanna*, which runs down quite through the heart of the Country to *Mary-Land*, where it makes the Head of *Chesapeake-Bay*, in which place there are an Infinite Number of Sea and Land Fowl, of most sorts. *viz.* *Swans, Ducks, Teal*, (which two are the most Grateful and most Delicious in the World) *Geese, Divers, Brands, Snipe, Curlew*; as also *Eagles, Turkeys* (of Forty or Fifty Pound Weight) *Pheasants, Partridges, Pidgeons, Heath-Birds, Black-Birds*; and that Strange and Remarkable Fowl, call'd (in these Parts) the *Mocking-Bird*, that Imitates all sorts of Birds in their various Notes. And for Fish, there are prodigious quantities of most sorts, *viz.* *Shadds, Cats Heads, Sheeps-Heads, Herrings, Smelts, Roach, Eels, Perch.* As also the large sort of Fish, as *Whales* (of which a great deal of Oyl is made) *Salmon, Trout, Sturgeon, Roc, Oysters*, (some six Inches long) *Crabs, Cockles*, (some as big as *Stewing Oysters* of which are made a Choice Soupe or Broth) *Canok and Mussels*, with many other sorts of Fish, which would be too tedious to insert.

While it may have been at one time that this was an area in which game and fish of all sorts abounded, times have changed. There is a closed season on almost everything that grows, except on man himself. There is an open season on man, whether on hunting, or at play; especially is there open season on the highways, where annually more persons are killed outright, or die soon afterward from automobile accidents, than are killed in any respectable-sized war! The hunting season in which most persons sally forth, is for rabbits; quail and grouse, and turkeys come in for a fairly representative lot of hunters, including a smattering of female hunters. The kinds of fish generally caught in the streams within the state

are also game fish, caught quite often by "suckers" of the human variety. State and private hatchery operations endeavor to stock streams which are rapidly being depleted.

There are several sorts of wild *Beasts* of great Profit, and good Food; viz. *Panthers, Woolves, Fitber, Deer, Beaver, Otter, Hares, Musk-Rats, Minks, Wild Cats, Foxes, Rackoons, Rabits* and that strange Creature, the *Possam*, she having a false Belly to swallow her Young ones, by which means she preserveth them from danger, when any thing comes to disturb them. There are also *Bears* some *Wolves*, are pretty well destroy'd by the *Indians*, for the sake of the Reward given them by the *Christian*, for that Service. Here is also that Remarkable Creature the *Flying-Squirrel*, having a kind of Skinny Wings, almost like those of the *Batt*, though it hath the like Hair and Colour of the Common *Squirrel*, but is much less in Bodily Substance; I have (my self) seen it fly from one Tree to another in the Woods, but how long it can maintain its Flight is not yet exactly known.

Deer and bear constitute the main game for the late fall and early winter hunting. Of others mentioned by Thomas some evidences remain, but on the whole, those men and a few women who can afford it, are found in the woods for from ten days to two weeks in anticipation of "the kill." It is evident that a man who really loves to hunt wild game, has little less love for the sport he follows, than he has for one of the opposite sex. Our hunters certainly have yielded to an ancient instinct to track down and take the birds of the air, and the animals and beasts of the forest and fields.

There are in the Woods abundance of *Red Deer* (vulgarly called *Stags*) for I have bought of the *Indians* a whole *Buck*, (both Skin and Carcass)

for two *Gills* of Gunpowder. Excellent Food, most delicious, far exceeding that in *Europe*, in the Opinion of most that are Nice and Curious People. There are vast Numbers of other Wild Creatures, as *Elks, Bufalos, &c.* all which as well *Beasts, Fowl, and Fish*, are free and common to any Person who can shoot or take them, without any lett, hinderance or Opposition whatsoever.

The deer of any variety are not nearly as abundant as of other years, hence the closed season. Elk may still show up on occasion. The deer meat is good as is stated, though some folks still maintain they like other meats too, and much better. The buffalo have gone from these parts long since; the last stand was noted in history as being in Snyder county in 1779, about eighty years after the account was written by Thomas, or nearly a hundred and fifty years ago.

There are among other various sorts of *Frogs*, the *Bull-Frog*, which makes a roaring noise, hardly to be distinguished from that well known of the Beast, from whom it takes its Name: There is another sort of *Frog* that crawls up to the tops of Trees, there seeming to imitate the Notes of several Birds, with many other strange and various Creatures, which would take up too much room here to mention.

The bull-frog doesn't bother the city dweller a great deal, unless he happens to spend a night in the country with windows wide open in the summer. Who has not laid awake nights awaiting the "burp" or "bully-rum," of the "big-bull-frog?" It isn't exactly music which he makes, but his croak is distinguishable from all other noises of the night.

Next, I shall proceed to instance in the several sorts of Wild Fruits, as excellent *Grapes, Red, Black, White, Muscadel, and Fox*, which upon frequent Experience have produc'd

Choice Wine, being daily Cultivated by skilful *Vinerons*; they will in a short space of time, have very good Liquor of their own, and some to supply their Neighbours, to their great advantage; as these Wines are more pure, so much more wholsom; the Brewing Trade of Sophisticating and Adulterating of Wines, as in *England*, *Holland* (especially) and in some other places not being known there yet, nor in all probability will it in many Years, through a natural Probity so fixed and implanted in the Inhabitants, and (I hope) like to continue. *Wallnuts*, *Chestnuts*, *Filberts*, *Hockery-Nuts*, *Hartleberries*, *Mulberries*, (white and black) *Rasberries*, *Strawberries*, *Cramberries*, *Plumbs* of several sorts, and many other Wild Fruits, in great plenty, which are common and free for any to gather; to particularize the Names of them all, would take up too much time; tire, not gratifie the Reader, and be inconsistent with the intended Brevity of this little Volume.

The wild fruits enumerated, while still available for the most part in the state, they are not generally under a high state of cultivation, as some have been in the past; those who cultivate the fruits do so for personal use, with some excesses for sale. Sister states are competitors in the grape industry, not to mention California, in the far west. Rural peoples still make their own wines, from grapes, berries, and dandelion blossoms, and few there are that do not know of several kinds, if they care to make them. It is also true that there is a type of sobriety present with wine-drinking, but there is also inebriety among many who have yielded to the taste of strong drink in the way of whiskey, rye, alcohol, etc., which was abundant and easy to obtain by government lack of supervision until 1919, when a national prohibition act went into effect, and which produced more liquors, of a worse order, than had ever been

contemplated before in history, until 1933, when this act was repealed. To eliminate the poison liquors still in stocks is the aim of many Americans, and the depression has materially aided in giving men and women alike, time to do so . . . Chestnuts have fallen victim of a blight which about all but eliminated the trees in this state; other types of nuts, other than human, have also about disappeared . . . Strawberries are intensely cultivated in certain localities; other berries are not so much under cultivation.

The common Planting *Fruit-Trees*, are *Apples*, which from a Kernel (without Inoculating) will shoot up to be a large Tree, and produce very delicious, large, and pleasant Fruit, of which much excellent *Cyder* is made, in taste resembling that in *England* press'd from *Pippins* and *Pearmains*, sold commonly for between Ten and Fifteen Shillings per Barrel. *Pears*, *Peaches*, &c. of which they distil a Liquor much like the taste of *Rumm*, or *Brandy*, which they Yearly make in great quantities: There are *Quinces*, *Cherries*, *Goosberries*, *Currants*, *Squashes*, *Pumpkins*, *Water-Mellons*, *Muskmellons*, and other *Fruits* in great Numbers, which seldom fail of yielding great plenty. There are also many curious and excellent *Physical Wild Herbs*, *Roots*, and *Drugs* of great Vertue, and very sanative, as the *Sassafras*, and *Sarsaparilla*, so much us'd in Diet-Drinks for the Cure of the Veneral Disease, which makes the *Indians* by a right application of them, as able *Doctors* and *Surgeons* as any in *Europe*, performing celebrated Cures therewith, and by the use of some particular *Plants* only, find Remedy in all *Swellings*, *Burnings*, *Cuts*, &c. There grows also in great plenty the *Black Snake-Root*, (fam'd for its sometimes preserving, but often curing the *Plague*, being infused only in Wine,

Brandy or Rumm) *Rattle-Snake-Root*, *Poke-Root*, called in *England Jallop*, with several other beneficial *Herbs, Plants and Roots*, which *Physicians* have approved of, far exceeding in Nature and Vertue, those of other Countries.

The yield of fruit of all sorts since 1698 is difficult to calculate. Apples and peaches form the chief fruits produced in the state at the present time. It is no idle remark by Thomas—apples are shipped from Pennsylvania to England today. It is a simple matter for a representative of the fruit growers associations in Adams county, the state's great fruit belt for this type, to go to a telephone, place a call for a commission merchant in London, and in a few minutes sell several carloads of apples. The cost of such a conversation by telephone runs \$10. per minute, but a transaction may be completed, in a very short time, as satisfactorily as if made by a salesman sent abroad, who would require both time and much money. While this can also be done by mail, still time is involved, that might benefit less ambitious competitors . . . With all the modern drinks available, cider has had to take a second or third rate demand. Pears have fallen in yield. Cherries are not as plentiful, or as choice in this state as they once were; competition from other states is keen. Watermelons and muskmelons also are imported in larger quantity than produced within our borders. Roots and herbs are still sought on the hill and mountainsides. It is worthy of note to say that herbs and roots, leaves and ointments are still used by the rural folk for all manner of complaints, and combined with a touch of old-world faith-healing, called sometimes "pow-wow-ing," much good (psychologically) is done for those complaining. Today, however, the organized medical profession has had special laws passed by the legislature, ostensibly to protect the public, but in reality to hold fast to the rights and privileges to function to man for all manner of illnesses and complaints—even when the man or woman who is ill knows

that they could "cure" themselves, with "home remedies," just as easily.

The Names of the Counties are as followeth; First, *Philadelphia County*; Second, *Bucks County*; Third, *Chester County*; Fourth, *New-Castle County*; Fifth, *Kent County*; Sixth, *Sussex County*. The chiefest and most commodious places for raising Tebacco, as also for Breeding and Improving all sorts of Cattle, are the Counties of *Kent* and *New-Castle*; the other chiefly depend upon Raising and Improving *English Grain*, of which they have a prodigious Encrease, which I have particularly instanced in the beginning of this Book, both as to their Quality and Quantity: All those Counties also very much abound in all sorts of *Cattle*, both small and great, for the Use and Service of Man.

The reader will not confuse the several counties mentioned as all in this state—the last three mentioned are in what is now Delaware. The area described by Thomas, and known to him was all quite rich and adaptable for prolific yields of most everything. Tobacco and cattle still are marked efforts of Lancaster countians, especially. Grain still ranks high in the products of southern Pennsylvania, particularly is this true where the German settlers till the soil, for they have become America's most successful farmers.

Their sorts of *Grain* are, *Wheat*, *Rye*, *Pease*, *Oates*, *Barley*, *Buck-Wheat*, *Rice*, *Indian-Corn*, *Indian-Pease*, and *Beans*, with great quantities of *Hemp* and *Flax*; as also several sorts of eating Roots, as *Turnips*, *Potatoes*, *Carrats*, *Parsnips*, &c. all which are produc'd Yearly in greater quantities than in *England*, those *Roots* being much larger, and altogether as sweet, if not more delicious; *Cucumbers*, *Coshaws*, *Artichokes*, with many others; most sorts of *Saladings*, besides what grows naturally Wild in the

Country, and that in great plenty also, as *Mustard*, *Rue*, *Sage*, *Mint*, *Tanzy*, *Wormwood*, *Penny-Royal* and *Purslain*, and most of the Herbs and Roots found in the Gardens in *England*. There are several Husband Men, who sow Yearly between Seventy and Eighty Acres of *Wheat* each, besides *Barley*, *Oates*, *Rye*, *Pease*, *Beans*, and other Grain.

The list of grains still hold pace with other efforts of man to live on, by the sweat of his brow. The number of farms in active cultivation have decreased in recent years from those of several decades past. The prices obtained for foodstuffs produced either in small quantities or in bulk, have not kept up to the costs of living; or, in other words, have not yielded sufficient for farmers and orchardists to purchase their needs so that they, too, might live in reasonable ease, as do those who live in larger centers of population and who enjoy many modern conveniences, which, to the tiller of the soil would be like unto "paradise." The "eating roots" still are available in the public markets of the cities and at the grocery stores in all other places. The coming generations will know little of the virtue and efficacy of the various teas, herbs and roots, for they are evidently in the act of a gradual passing away in common use in the larger centers of population.

They have commonly *Two Harvests* in the Year; First, of *English Wheat*, and next of *Buck* (or *French*) *Wheat*. They have great Stocks both of *Hogs* and *Horses*, kept in the Woods, out of which, I saw a *Hog* kill'd, of about a Year old, which weigh'd Two Hundred weight; whose Flesh is much sweeter, and even more luscious than that in *England*, because they feed and fatten on the rich (though wild) Fruits, besides those fattened at home by *Peaches*, *Cherries* and *Apples*. Their *Horses* are very

hardy, insomuch that being very hot with riding or otherwise, they are turn'd out into the Woods at the same Instant, and yet receive no harm; some Farmers have Forty, some Sixty, and from that Number to Two or Three Hundred Head of *Cattle*: Their Oxen usually weigh Two Hundred Pounds a Quarter. They are commonly fatter of Flesh, and yield more Tallow (by feeding only on Grass) than the *Cattle* in *England*. And for *Sheep*, they have considerable Numbers which are generally free from those infectious Diseases which are incident to those Creatures in *England*, as the *Rot*, *Scab*, or *Maggots*; They commonly bring forth two *Lambs* at once, some *twice in one Year*, and the *Wool* is very fine, and thick, and also very white.

Harvests still are of much concern to the farmer and the fruit grower. They plan in the fall for the coming year, and as is absolutely necessary, much work must be done before anything comes to the full-ripe grain, or the luscious fruit. Scale, rot, disease, worms, bugs, fowl, too wet or too dry, hail, frost, high taxes, children leaving home for better opportunity—all work against the time of harvest . . . Again states to the west are responsible for larger production of horses, cattle and hogs. These are imported either on the hoof, or worked up into such foodstuffs as are necessary to man. Horses are still in use in smaller communities, but they are fast giving way to gas-operated tractors and trucks. Some few dairy farms, or farmers specializing in dairy products, have large herds of cattle; these, as well as most herds throughout the state, are tested frequently for tuberculin, as it is the aim of the public authorities to keep the milk supply reasonably pure. Sheep-growing had been on the decline for a number of years, but in isolated cases there is a tendency to increase the number.

Bees thrive and multiply exceedingly in those Parts, the *Sweeds* often get great store of them in the Woods, where they are free for any Body. Honey (and choice too) is sold in the Capital City for Five Pence *per* Pound. Wax is also plentiful, cheap, and a considerable Commerce. Tame Fowls, as *Chickens, Hens, Geese, Ducks, Turkeys*, &c. are large, and very plentiful all over this Countrey.

Honey in the comb, or rendered, is available in these parts today; other states have more generous yields or crops. Not much of it is available in woods now, but the bees are harbored and made to work in hives on a commercial basis. Poultry raising, baby chicks, and eggs for the public market, provide a good living, and "pin" money, for many. Turkeys, ducks and geese, are a seasonable sort of delicacy, while chicken is a frequent Sunday dish. "Thanksgiving Day" and "turkey" are synonymous.

And now for their Lots and Lands in City and Countrey, in their great Advancement since they were first laid out, which was within the compass of about Twelve Years, that which might have been bought for Fifteen or Eighteen Shillings, is now sold for Fourscore Pounds in ready Silver; and some other Lots, that might have been then Purchased for Three Pounds, within the space of Two Years, were sold for a Hundred Pounds a piece, and likewise some Land that lies near the City, that Sixteen Years ago might have been Purchas'd for Six or Eight Pounds the Hundred Acres, cannot now be bought under One Hundred and Fifty, or Two Hundred Pounds.

Real estate specialists have taken a firm grip on city properties, and up to the past few years, when a depression set in, values were away up, and possibly not in real proportion to their worth. Men were making lots of money which they possibly did not

duly and actually earn, based on false values fixed during the late war; taxes were up, and many properties therefore changed hands via the bank and the sheriff. Values were by the foot front in the cities; in the country farms sell by the acre. A limited number of seemingly very successful farmers are able to hold their farms over a period of years, going from generation to generation; others slave and sweat, and eventually get no further than the mortgage, or poorhouse.

Now the true Reason why this Fruitful Countrey and Flourishing City advance so considerably in the Purchase of Lands both in the one and the other, is their great and extended Traffique and Commerce both by Sea and Land, *viz.* to *New-York, New-England, Virginia, Mary-Land, Carolina, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Nevis, Monserrat, Antego St. Christophers, Bermudoes, New-Found-Land, Maderas, Saltetudeous, and Old-England*; besides several other places. Their merchandise chiefly consists in *Horses, Pipe-Staves, Pork and Beef Salted and Barrelled up, Bread, and Flower*, all sorts of *Grain, Pease, Beans, Skins, Furs, Tobacco, or Pot-Ashes, Wax, &c* which are Barter'd for *Rumm, Sugar, Molasses, Silver, Negroes, Salt, Wine, Linen, Household-Goods &c.*

The urge that stimulated the early pioneers to buy up land for speculation is still part of the business of this day and generation. Anticipation that this, or that industry, or railroad, or other venture will be coming along soon, starts booms which usually catch some people napping. Commerce is fairly well settled and booms are isolated; there will be sporadic booms as time advances, for some communities are growing while others retrograde. The products of this state are many, and of the utmost variety, and it would be difficult to point out some country on the globe to which some of these products do not eventually find their way.

However, there still remain Lots of Land both in the aforesaid City and Country, that any may Purchase almost as cheap as they could at the first Laying out or Parcelling of either City or Country; which is, (in the Judgment of most People) the likeliest to turn to account to those that lay their Money out upon it, and in a shorter time than the aforementioned Lots and Lands that are already improved, and for several Reasons. In the first place, the Countrey is now well inhabited by the Christians, who have great Stocks of all sorts of Cattle, that encrease extraordinarily, and upon that account they are oblig'd to go farther up into the Countrey, because there is the chiefest and best place for their Stocks, and for them that go back into the Countrey, they get the richest Land, for the best lies thereabouts.

While there remains today much land that is not cultivated, by common consent there appears to be too much land started under cultivation, that is not at present producing anything short of weeds; scarcely a living. The government, and its representatives are too slow or backward themselves (or too much engrossed in politics), to forsee that the virgin state of this Commonwealth has long since passed its flower, and while a virgin state cannot be restored, much of it might readily be made virtuous, at least. Every natural resource is debauched, and little is being done to replace that which a bountiful nature is willing to restore to man for his needs. But man cares little for man—or for nature—only for the man of the present. Therefore, we say that real estate might be improved by reclaiming much of the wastes and utilizing them for the good of the second and third generations to come.

Secondly, Farther into the Countrey is the Principal Place to Trade with the *Indians* for all sorts of *Pelt*, as *Skins* and *Furs*, and also *Fat Venison*,

of whom People may Purchase cheaper by three Parts in four than they can at the City of *Philadelphia*.

Unscrupulously the white man pursued his dealings with the Red Man, with the result that not much is left to barter, with respect to furs, etc. Occasionally we barter with the farmer.

Thirdly, Backwards in the Countrey lies the *Mines* where is *Copper* and *Iron*, besides other *Metals*, and *Minerals*, of which there is some Improvement made already in order to bring them, to greater Perfection; and that will be a means to erect more Inland Market-Towns, which exceedingly promote Traffick.

While we could speak volumes in re the mines and minerals, space prevents our doing more than say that this Commonwealth is rich in coal, iron, oil and gas. No better kindred substances are to be found anywhere, than here; and the capitalists who control these rich fields know this. The products coming from these operations, has done much to develop the transportation facilities which we now enjoy.

Fourthly, and lastly, Because the Countrey at the first, laying out, was void of Inhabitants (except the *Heathens*, or very few Christians not worth naming) and not many People caring to abandon a quiet and easie (at least tolerable) Life in their Native Countrey (usually the most agreeable to all Mankind) to seek out a new hazardous, and careful one in a Foreign Wilderness or Desert Countrey, wholly destitute of Christian Inhabitants, and even to arrive at which, they must pass over a vast Ocean, expos'd to some Dangers, and not a few Inconveniences: But now all those Cares, Fears and Hazards are vanished, for the Countrey is pretty well Peopled, and very much Improv'd, and

will be more every Day, now the Dove is return'd with the Olive-branch of Peace in her Mouth.

We cannot forget, reading history as we do, that there is much to be attached to the urge of Christians, and non-Christians, in the early development of the Commonwealth. We commend William Penn in his attitude in wanting to buy the land from the Indians, even though he had already been presented with it, by his King. But as it really turned out, years afterwards, much blood of innocent whites and equally innocent Indians, was spilt, because the greedy pioneers would trespass on the Indian lands, without due process. To steal the lands, and then barter and occasionally pay something for the stolen lands, was, of course, the practice of the government and its representatives.

I must needs say, even the present Encouragements are very great and inviting, for Poor People (both Men and Women) of all kinds, can here get three times the Wages for their Labour they can in *England* or *Wales*.

This situation has been much improved over former times. Within the past year the government has taken a firm hand on industry, and through a code a minimum wage scale for men and women is now in force in all forms of labor.

I shall instance in a few, which may serve; nay, and will hold in all the rest. The first was a *Black-Smith*, (my next Neighbour) who himself and one Negro Man he had, got Fifty Shillings in one Day, by working up a Hundred Pound Weight of Iron, which at Six Pence *per* Pound (and that is the common Price in that Countrey) amounts to that Summ.

Twelve dollars a day for a man with a helper, we confess was very good nearly three centuries ago! Times have been, not so long since, that a man was glad to get fifty cents a day, when wages were scarcely any

more than that as an average; it has been not so long since that a dollar-a-day was the rule for common labor, and partly skilled.

And for *Carpenters*, both *House* and *Ship*, *Brick-layers*, *Masons*, either of these *Trades-Men*, will get between Five and Six Shillings every Day constantly. As to *Journey-Men Shoee-Makers*, they have Two Shillings *per* Pair both for Men and Womens Shoes: And *Journey-Men Taylors* have Twelve Shillings *per* Week and their Diet. *Sawyers* get between Six and Seven Shillings the Hundred for Cutting of Pine-Boards. And for *Weavers*, they have Ten or Twelve Pence the Yard for Weaving of that which is little more than half a Yard in breadth. *Wooll-Combers*, have for combing Twelve Pence *per* Pound. *Potters* have Sixteen Pence for an Earthen Pot which may be bought in *England* for Four Pence. *Tanners*, may buy their Hides green for Three Half Pence *per* Pound, and sell their Leather for Twelve Pence *per* Pound. And *Curriers* have Three Shillings and Four Pence *per* Hide for Dressing it; they buy their Oyl at Twenty Pence *per* Gallon. *Brick-Makers* have Twenty Shillings *per* Thousand for their Bricks at the Kiln. *Felt-Makers* will have for their Hats Seven Shillings a piece, such as may be bought in *England* for Two Shillings a piece; yet they buy their *Wooll* commonly for Twelve or Fifteen Pence *per* Pound. And as to the *Glaziers*, they will have Five Pence a Quarry for their Glass. The Rule for the *Coopers* I have almost forgot; but this I can affirm of some who went from *Bristol*, (as their Neighbours report) that could hardly get their Livelihoods there, are now reckon'd in *Pensilvania*, by a modest Computation to be worth some Hun-

dreds, (if not Thousands) of Pounds. The *Bakers* make as White Bread as any in *London*, and as for their Rule, it is the same in all Parts of the World that I have been in. The *Butchers* for killing a Beast, have Five Shillings and their Diet; and they may buy a good fat large Cow for Three Pounds, or thereabouts. The *Brewers* sell such Beer as is equal in Strength to that in *London*, half Ale and half Stout for Fifteen Shillings *per* Barrel; and their Beer hath a better Name, that is, is in more esteem than *English Beer* in *Barbadoes*, and is sold for a higher Price there. And for *Silver-Smiths*, they have between Half a Crown and Three Shillings an Ounce for working their Silver, and for Gold equivalent. *Plasterers* have commonly Eighteen Pence *per* Yard for *Plastering*. *Last-Makers* have Sixteen Shillings *per* dozen for their Lasts. And *Heel-Makers* have Two Shillings a dozen for their Heels. *Wheel* and *Mill-Wrights*, *Joyners*, *Braziers*, *Pewterers*, *Dyers*, *Fullers*, *Comb-Makers*, *Wyer-Drawers*, *Cage-Makers*, *Card-Makers*, *Painters*, *Cutlers*, *Rope-Makers*, *Carvers*, *Block-Makers*, *Turners*, *Button-Makers*, *Hair* and *Wood Sieve-Makers*, *Bodies-Makers*, *Gun-Smiths*, *Lock-Smiths*, *Nailers*, *File-Cutters*, *Skinners*, *Furriers*, *Glovers*, *Patten-Makers*, *Watch-Makers*, *Clock-Makers*, *Sadlers*, *Collar-Makers*, *Barbers*, *Printers*, *Book-Binders*, and all other *Trades-Men*, their Gains and Wages are about the same proportion as the forementioned Trades in their Advancements, as to what they have in *England*.

The prevailing scale of wages for carpenters, bricklayers, stone-masons, and the like, before the late war, was from \$2.50 per day and up. During the war skilled labor mechanics could almost name their own prices, ranging

from not less than \$5.00 per day up to as high as \$25.00 for not unusual performance. Following the war the union control of labor kept wages up to 90c and \$1.25 per hour in the common lines. Labor unions have continued to control in large measure, the higher wages, and it is common to many men to refuse to work on a job that is not all "union" made and on which all other workers are not also "union" men. On such jobs a man will average an amount of work for the day; certainly scarcely more than one-half of what the same man will do if he is working for himself! Thus all the costs going into a house, for instance, will have much idle time involved, for most of the operations involved are covered by "union" labor at one time or another—not that such labor isn't as good—it is merely the "system" we speak of . . . Of shoemakers, tailors, weavers, etc., we have in this Commonwealth some of the largest plants in the world, delivering daily to transportation companies, an unbelievable amount of material ready for use.

The principal classes of industry are metals and metal products, value of production \$2,701,954,800; textiles and textile products, \$986,756,000; food and kindred products, \$627,222,200; mine and quarry products, \$605,336,200; chemicals and allied products, \$424,915,800; paper and printing industries, \$380,248,700; clay, glass and stone products, \$188,089,500; leather and rubber goods, \$175,454,800; lumber and its manufacture, \$102,219,600; tobacco and its products, \$93,200,900.

In 1930 the population of Pennsylvania totalled 9,631,350. Male, 4,845,517; female, 4,785,833. Native white, 7,959,551; foreign-born white, 1,233,051; Negro, 431,257; Mexican, 3,405; Indian, 523; Chinese, 2,557; Japanese, 293; Filipino, 614; other races, 99. Married persons, 4,018,176. Illiterate, 10 years old and over, 240,323. Urban, 6,533,511; rural-farm, 846,240; rural-non-farm, 2,251,599.

Of *Lawyers* and *Physicians* I shall say nothing, because this Countrey is very Peaceable and Healthy; long may it so continue and never have occas-

ion for the Tongue of the one, nor the Pen of the other, both equally destructive of Mens Estates and Lives; besides forsooth, they, Hang-Man like, have a License to Murder and make Mischief. *Labouring-Men* have commonly here, between 14 and 15 Pounds a Year, and their Meat, Drink, Washing and Lodging; and by the Day their Wages is generally between Eighteen Pence and Half a Crown, and Diet also; But in Harvest they have usually between Three and Four Shillings each Day, and Diet. The *Maid Servants Wages* is commonly betwixt Six and Ten Pounds *per Annum*, with very good Accommodation. And for the *Women* who get their Livelihood by their own *Industry*, their Labour is very dear, for I can buy in *London* a Cheese-Cake for Two Pence, bigger than theirs at that price when at the same time their Milk is as cheap as we can buy it in *London*, and their Flour cheaper by one half.

"It is with a sense of deep appreciation" that we acknowledge the remarks of wisdom of Thomas, concerning his quietude of "Lawyers and Physicians" — it has been repeated more than once by historians who failed to give him credit for it. Without digging too deep, it appears that there are no more favored men and women in the state today than those who practice law and medicine — they are especially favored by the legislature, since men of these two types are frequently those who dominate, and by virtue of their high calling, they somehow seem to have been favored by a sort of Divine Providence; they seldom become involved in law themselves, and it appears to students that a code of ethics for these two professions takes them above the law; as to being above reproach, we shall refer you to discourses dealing with the subject . . . The costs of food-stuffs, like going to the doctor or lawyer, is much more expensive here, apparently, than abroad, today.

Corn and Flesh, and what else serves Man for Drink, Food and Rayment, is much cheaper here than in *England*, or elsewhere; but the chief reason why Wages of Servants of all sorts is much higher here than there, arises from the great Fertility and Produce of the Place; besides, if these large Stipends were refused them, they would quickly set up for themselves, for they can have Provision very cheap, and Land for a very small matter, or next to nothing in comparison of the Purchase of Lands in *England*; and the Farmers there, can better afford to give that great Wages than the Farmers in *England* can, for several Reasons very obvious.

The system of land-ownership is so different here than in *England*, that many more persons, proportionately, are owners here, rather than tenants. To be a servant in the twentieth century is being "charitable" to a certain extent. Servants in homes of the better classes, or those who may at least afford it, are generally of the colored race; few really ambitious white persons are to be found thus, unless the pay warrants it. After all, one follows, usually, the lines of the least resistance; and a servant's efforts usually bring also a place to eat, if not likewise to sleep.

As First, their Land costs them (as I said but just now) little or nothing in comparison, of which the Farmers commonly will get twice the encrease of Corn for every Bushel they sow, that the Farmers in *England* can from the richest Land they have.

It is a good thing that Mr. Thomas writes at the very beginning of the history of the State, for now, if a farmer wants to produce any corn, he will be obliged to pay a pretty penny for the privilege. There is, however, hardly any comparison to be made of Pennsylvania and *England*, in the growing of corn today.

In the Second place, they have constantly good price for their Corn, by reason of the great and quick vent into *Barbadoes* and other Islands; through which means *Silver* is become more plentiful than here in *England*, considering the Number of People, and that causes a quick Trade for both Corn and Cattle; and that is the reason that Corn differs now from the Price formerly, else it would be at half the Price it was at then; for a Brother of mine (to my own particular knowledge) sold within the compass of one Week, about One Hundred and Twenty fat Beasts, most of them good handsom large Oxen.

The consequences of passing years have done some little damage to the price of corn, and to the manner of its quick disposal. It pays, perhaps, much better, to feed it to stock, and to the fowl of the farm, than to attempt to sell it. This applies to the average farmer; the specialist, of course, must prepare for quantity sale, or accept in lieu thereof, some sort of exchange which he would require to operate a farm. Lancaster county farmers specialize in fattening cattle for the markets around about, such as Philadelphia and New York, being cattle obtained from the western states, and imported just for fattening.

Thirdly, They pay no *Tithes*, and their *Taxes* are inconsiderable; the Place is free for all Persuasions, in a Sober and Civil way; for the Church of *England* and the *Quakers* bear equal Share in the Government. They live Friendly and Well together; there is no Persecution for Religion, nor ever like to be; 'tis this that knocks all Commerce on the Head, together with high Imposts, strict Laws, and cramping Orders. Before I end this Paragraph, I shall add another Reason why Womens Wages are so exorbitant; they are not yet very numerous, which

makes them stand upon high Terms for their several Services, in *Sempering*, *Washing*, *Spinning*, *Knitting*, *Sewing*, and in all the other parts of their Employments; for they have for Spinning either Worsted or Linen, Two Shillings a Pound, and commonly for Knitting a very Course pair of Yarn Stockings, they have half a Crown a pair; moreover they are usually Marry'd before they are Twenty Years of Age, and when once in that Noose, are for the most part a little uneasie, and make their Husbands so too, till they procure them a Maid Servant to bear the burden of the Work, as also in some measure to wait on them too.

Wish that some of the scheme of living of the late seventeenth century were still in force; we cannot say that there are no tithes or taxes now. In a comparatively few years the entire value of a property may be eaten up by taxes, and, if one is conscientious, and wants to do his bit for his neighbors, his tithes, if counted, would also amount to no small sum. We are glad that the Quakers and the Church of England communicants got along so well together. There are so many diversified creeds and sects in the state at this time as to defy the Deity in a strict accounting of them, and whether they all stand truly for Him . . . Pennsylvania, as a State, has been quite definitely a "backward" state in many respects, due to the influence of the early religious leaders. Mainly responsible for this were the Germans, whose representatives sent to the legislatures of many years past, have seen fit to vote against many innovations which have characterized most of the states around us . . . We formerly had "sweat shops" in this state . . . industrial plants and textile mills; now we have been told that they have been abolished . . . we shall see.

It is now time to return to the City of *Brotherly-Love* (for so much the

Greek Word or Name *Philadelphia* imports) which though at present so obscure, that neither the *Map-Makers*, nor *Geographers* have taken the least notice of her, tho she far exceeds her Namesake of *Lydia*,* (having above Two Thousand Noble Houses for her Five Hundred Ordinary) or *Celisia*, or *Cælesyria*; yet in a very short space of time she will, in all probability, make a fine Figure in the World, and be a most Celebrated Emporium. Here is lately built a Noble *Town-House* or *Guild-Hall*, also a Handsom *Market-House*, and a convenient *Prison*. The Number of Christians both Old and Young Inhabiting in that Countrey, are by a Modest Computation, adjudged to amount to above Twenty Thousand.

Philadelphia has had its share of trouble in the years gone by. It was, of course, and still is, the metropolis of the Commonwealth, but by reason of politics, and the influence of industry, the city has had to hump its back and brace itself to meet more than one thrust intended to be a death blow. Railroads and shipping interests have tried to leave her flat; the federal government has occasionally taken a dislike to her needs and requirements. Her population has increased, some—in 1930 it stood at nearly 2,000,000. Philadelphia, city and county, occupy 128 square miles. It is 88 nautical miles from the sea, and has 20 miles of river front, being here a mile in width. In the 81,920 acres of land included in the area of the county, there were 231 farms in 1930.

The Laws of this Countrey, are the same with those in *England*; our Constitution being on the same Foot: Many Disputes and Differences are determined and composed by Arbitration; and all Causes are decided with great Care and Expedition, being concluded (generally) at furthest at the

*Thirty German miles from Smyrna.

Second Court, unless they happen to be very Nice and Difficult Cases; under Forty Shillings any one Justice of the Peace has Power to Try the Cause. Thieves of all sorts, are oblig'd to restore four fold after they have been Whipt and Imprison'd, according to the Nature of their Crime; and if they be not of Ability to restore four fold, they must be in Servitude till 'tis satisfied. They have Curious Wharfs as also several large and fine Timber-Yards, both at *Philadelphia*, and *New-Castle*, especially at the *Metropolis*, before *Robert Turner's* Great and Famous House, where are built Ships of considerable Burthen; they Cart their Goods from that Wharf into the City of *Philadelphia*, under an Arch, over which part of the Street is built, which is called *Chestnut-Street-Wharf*, besides other Wharfs, as *High-Street Wharf*, *Mulberry-Street Wharf*, and *Vine-Street Wharf*, and all those are Common Wharfs; and likewise there are very pleasant Stairs, as *Trus* and *Carpenter-Stairs*, besides several others. There are above Thirty Carts belonging to that City, Four or Five Horses to each. There is likewise a very convenient Wharf called *Carpenter's Wharf*, which hath a fine necessary *Crain* belonging to it, with suitable *Granaries*, and *Store-Houses*. A Ship of Two Hundred Tun may load and unload by the side of it, and there are other Wharfs (with *Magazines* and *Ware-Houses*) which front the City all along the River, as also a Curious and Commodious *Dock* with a *Draw-Bridge* to it, for the convenient Reception of Vessels; where have been built some Ships of Two or Three Hundred Tuns each: They have very Stately Oaks to build Ships with, some of which are between Fifty and Sixty Feet long, and clear from Knots, being

very straight and well Grain'd. In this famous City of *Philadelphia* there are several *Rope-Makers*, who have large and curious *Rope-Walks* especially one *Joseph Wilcox*. Also Three or Four Spacious *Malt-Houses*, as many large *Brew-Houses*, and many handsom *Bake-Houses* for Publick Use.

One wishes that conditions might be such in this state and nation that we might readily sum them up in a few words, something like this: "The citizens of this country, as a whole, are sincere with their fellow-men; are law-abiding, and on the whole a most conscientious lot of people. The law-enforcement agencies have given way to leaders in athletics and sports, for the people are too honest and zealous in their behaviour in life to require guardians of the peace; they do not want to spend or squander their money to keep a large army of men unemployed, or otherwise engaged in what amounts to misdirected energies." It is to be regretted that evidently too many of those sworn to uphold the law, and those of our citizenry generally, are "backward" persons whose main purpose in life seems to be that of "putting one foot before the other" to keep away from work. It has been said quite recently that few persons "think" as many as half-a-dozen times a day! By means of money, and influence, all too many persons arrested for infractions of our multiplicity of laws, may "beat the law" insofar as spending any time in confinement, or contemplation; or the infliction of any other penalty, is concerned. The statute of limitations on one having committed a crime, is like going to confession, or saying a prayer, designed on self-forgiveness of a "sin." All very commonplace, and not worthy of the methods in operation in a worth-while sovereign State. The law system is honey-combed with loop-holes, graft and politics. The laws are made with the idea of curbing the masses, but rarely succeed in even checking an infinitesimal portion of our people. . . The wharves and shipyards along the Delaware

now would open the eyes of one who last saw the river in 1698. The transportation within the city, and around and about it, amounts to a staggering figure in dollars and cents. Ship-building is not now strictly a Philadelphia industry, but across the river from it, at Camden, in New Jersey, are located yards of many other ship-builders, at whose yards in years gone by, some of the finest vessels slid down the ways. More or less dormant for some years, these facilities may be made available when needed. Few of the early industries noted in Philadelphia, have been abandoned; many others have sprung up in addition, the telling of which, would require many pages.

In the said City are several good *Schools of Learning* for Youth, in order to the Attainment of *Arts and Sciences*, as also *Reading, Writing, &c.* Here is to be had on any Day in the Week, *Tarts, Pies, Cakes, &c.* We have also several *Cooks-Shops*, both *Roasting* and *Boyling*, as in the City of *London*; *Bread, Beer, Beef, and Pork*, are sold at any time much cheaper than in *England* (which arises from their Plenty) our Wheat is very white and clear from Tares, making as good and white Bread as any in *Europe*. Happy Blessings, for which we owe the highest Gratitude to our Plentiful Provider, the great Creator of Heaven and Earth. The *Water-Mills* far exceed those in *England*, both for quickness and grinding good Meal, their being great choice of good Timber, and earlier Corn than in the aforesaid Place, they are made by one *Peter Deal*, a Famous and Ingenious Workman, especially for inventing such like Machines.

The University of Pennsylvania was founded in 1740, and is today recognized among the world's foremost institutions of learning. Other institutions include Drexel Institute, Temple University, the medical, pharmaceu-

tical and normal schools, and the several religious training schools; the public grammar and high schools are many. Large baking and packing houses may still be found in Philadelphia. Refining and smelting plants and mills of all kinds operate here.

All sorts of very good *Paper* are made in the *German-Town*; as also very fine *German Linen*, such as no Person of Quality need be ashamed to wear; and in several places they make very good *Druggets*, *Crapes*, *Camblets*, and *Serges*, besides other *Woollen Cloathes*, the Manufacture of all which daily improves: And in most parts of the Countrey there are many Curious and Spacious Buildings, which several of the *Gentry* have erected for their *Country-Houses*. As for the Fruit-Trees they Plant, they arrive at such Perfection, that they bear in a little more than half the time that they commonly do in *England*.

Paper, of a kind, is still manufactured in and about this city; textiles of all sorts and descriptions are spun and woven in large mills along the various water courses . . . If fruits ripen in these parts in about half the time required in England, we may be thankful for the appearance of at least some semblance of grass and lawn in America in any length of time at all . . . for it has just come to my attention that some of the beautiful "greens" in England are about five hundred years in arriving at a state of satisfactory development.

The *Christian Children* born here are generally well-favoured, and Beautiful to behold; I never knew any come into the World with the least blemish on any part of its Body, being in the general, observ'd to be better Natur'd, Milder, and more tender Hearted than those born in *England*.

I shall merely pause a moment to remark: "I wonder why?"

There are very fine and delightful *Gardens* and *Orchards*, in most parts of this Countrey; but *Edward Shippey* (who lives near the Capital City) has an Orchard and Gardens adjoining to his Great House that equalizes (if not exceeds) any I have ever seen, having a very famous and pleasant Summer-House erected in the middle of his extraordinary fine and large Garden abounding with *Tulips*, *Pinks*, *Carnations*, *Roses*, (of several sorts) *Lilies*, not to mention those that grow wild in the Fields.

The same delightful gardens and orchards exist, only more of them in number, though perhaps not so large. The region near any large city has its homes of the so-called rich, or idle-rich, all bedecked with flowers and shrubbery.

Reader, what I have here written, is not a *Fiction*, *Flam*, *Whim*, or any sinister *Design*, either to impose upon the Ignorant, or Credulous, or to curry Favour with the Rich and Mighty, but in meer Pity and pure Compassion to the Numbers of Poor Labouring Men, Women, and Children in *England*, half starv'd, visible in their meagre looks, that are continually wandering up and down looking for Employment without finding any, who here need not lie idle a moment, nor want due Encouragement or Reward for their Work, much less Vagabond or Drone it about. Here are no Beggars to be seen (it is a Shame and Disgrace to the State that there are so many in *England*) nor indeed have any here the least Occasion or Temptation to take up that Scandalous Lazy Life.

The early narrator seems to have had a fair grip on the facts of the time in which he wrote, and we find commendation to be due him for his statements. A sort of missionary as

it were, he saw room in America for men and women then in England with poor homes, and little or nothing to do, but loaf. But now we have the same conditions then existent in England, for the several generations since 1698, 1776, 1812, 1848, 1861-65; 1898 and 1917-18 have done much towards creating a problem that is next to unsolvable; now men of all sorts and descriptions, and women, too, find nothing to do but loaf, vagabond and drone. While many of them are actually victims of a world-wide depression, and therefore, of circumstances, and not of their own choosing, there are a great number of men, and some few women, too, that are not fit to be called human, because of the debauched condition in life into which they have willingly consented to make a place for themselves.

Jealousie among Men is here very rare, and Barrenness among Women hardly to be heard of, nor are old Maids to be met with; for all commonly Marry before they are Twenty Years of Age, and seldom any young Married Woman but hath a Child in her Belly, or one upon her Lap.

The beautiful women, with sex appeal, and charm, mentioned as unblemished babes in a previous paragraph, have caused no little anxiety among men. There is no end of the "triangle" in married life these days. Court cases are many; there might be many more if they came to the proper head. . . . Physical barrenness among women is perhaps no greater now than then, but eugenics and birth control among the married of all ages among those above the average intellect tend to reduce the birth rate to few or no children. Large families are not so frequently met with as a generation or two ago. There are a large number of old maids and bachelors to be met with these days. A sense of modesty, or fear, probably due to misguided christian teachings, and the fear of consequences incident to child-birth, and subsequent loss of, or diminution of worldly happiness, is largely responsible for this condition among our people. The sex question

is undoubtedly involved, through ignorance, in more domestic affairs than is generally recognized by the social leaders, or those directly concerned.

What I have deliver'd concerning this *Province*, is indisputably true, I was an Eye-Witness to it all, for I went in the first Ship that was bound from *England* for the Countrey, since it received the Name of *Pensilvania*, which was in the Year 1681. The Ship's Name was the *John and Sarah of London*, *Henry Smith* Commander. I have declin'd giving any Account of several things which I have only heard others speak of, because I did not see them my self, for I never held that way infallible, to make Reports from *Hear-say*. I saw the first Cellar when it was digging for the use of our Governour *Will. Penn*.

I shall now haste to a Conclusion, and only hint a little concerning the *Natives* or *Aborigines*, their *Persons*, *Language*, *Manners*, *Religion* and *Government*; Of *Person* they are ordinarily Tall, Straight, well-turn'd, and true Proportion'd; their Tread strong and clever, generally walking with a lofty Chin. Of Complexion *Black*, but by design, *Gypsie-like*, greasing themselves with Bears-fat Clarified, and using no defence against the Injuries of the *Sun* and *Weather*, their *Skins* fail not to be Swarthy. Their *Eyes* are small and black. *Thick Lips* and *flat Noses* so frequent with *Negroes* and *East Indians*, are rare with them. They have Comely Faces and Tolerable Complexions, some of their *Noses* having a rise like the *Roman*.

We are under lasting obligations to writer Thomas, for his very able presentation of a subject then scarcely written upon by others. That he wrote particularly well about the things which he "saw" and not those

of "hear-say" is indeed good taste. Today one could write much on what is "beholden" of the eye, but "hear-say" may be used too. This editor also likes to "stick to the facts" and so far as this comment is concerned, we doubt whether we have deviated very far from the truth in any presentation of names, places, dates or theories.

Their *Language* is Lofty and Elegant, but not Copious; *One* Word serveth in the stead of *Three*, imperfect and ungrammatical, which defects are supply'd by the Understanding of the Hearers. *Sweet*, of *Noble Sound* and *Accent*. Take here a Specimen.

*Hodi hita nee huska a peechi, nee,
machi*
*Pensilvania huska dogwachi, keshow
a peechi*
*Nowa, huska bayly, Chetena koon
peo.*

Thus in *English*.

Farewel Friend, I will very quickly go to
Pensilvania, very cold Moon will come presently,
And very great hard frosts will come quickly.

I might Treat largely of their *Customs* and *Manners*, but that will not agree with my proposed Brevity.

As soon as their Children are born, they wash them in cold *Water*, especially in cold *Weather*. To harden and embolden them, they plunge them in the River, they find their Feet early, usually at Nine Months they can go. The Boys Fish till Fifteen, then Hunt, and having given proof of their Manhood, by a large return of Skins, they may Marry (else 'tis ashame to think of a Wife) which is usually at the Age of Seventeen or Eighteen; the Girls stay with their Mothers, and help

to hoe the Ground, Plant Corn, bear Burdens, and Marry about Thirteen or Fourteen.

Their Houses are *Matts*, or *Barks* of *Trees* set on Poles, Barn-like, not higher than a Man, so not expos'd to Winds. They lie upon *Reeds* or *Grass*. In *Travel* they lodge in the *Woods* about a great Fire, with the Mantle of Duffils they wear wrapt about them, and a few Boughs stuck round them.

They live chiefly on *Maze*, or *Indian Corn* rosted in the Ashes, sometimes beaten and boyl'd with Water, called *Homine*. They have Cakes, not unpleasant; also Beans and Pease, which Nourish much, but the Woods and Rivers afford them their Provision; they eat Morning and Evening; their Seats and Tables are the Ground; they are reserv'd, apt to resent and retain long: Their Women are Chaste (at least after Marriage) and when with Child, will not admit of their Husbands Embraces any more till Deliver'd. Exceedingly Liberal and Generous; Kind and Affable; uneasie in Sickness, to remedy which, they drink a Decoc-tion of Roots in Spring-Water, for-bearing Flesh, which if they happen to eat, it must be the Female; they commonly bury their Kettles and part of their Goods with their Friends when they die, suspecting (poor Souls) they shall make use of them again at the Resurrection. They mourn a whole Year, but it is no other than blacking their Faces.

Their Government is Monarchical, and Successive, and ever of the Mothers (the surest) side, to prevent a Spurious Issue. The Distaff (as in *France*) is excluded the Regal Inheritance. Their Princes are Powerful, yet do nothing without the Concurrence of their Senate, or Councils, consisting chiefly of Old, but mixt with Young

Men; slow and deliberate, (*Spaniard-like*) in resolving, naturally wise, and hardly to be out-witted. Their Punishments are Pecuniary. Murder may be aton'd for by Feasts and Presents, in Proportion to the Quality of the Offence, Person, or Sex injur'd; for it a Woman be kill'd, the Mulct is double, because she brings forth Children. They seldom quarrel, when Sober, and if Boozy, (which of late they are more apt to be, having learn'd to drink, a little too much Rum of the Christians, to their shame) they readily pardon it, alledging the Liquor is Criminal not the Man.

For present purposes we shall not enlarge on the Aborigines—suffice it to say that some changes have taken place in these past years. Says a recent newspaper editorial: "Time was when a white man would have been deeply insulted at being called an Indian. Then came a change. Whites felt honored at being 'adopted' into Indian tribes. Politicians boasted of Indian blood or 'adoption.' And now the Indians are ashamed of their pale-faced brethren. The Navajoes have expelled some well-known whites from the tribe into which they were inducted. Is the Indian going up in the social scale or the white man going down? Or both?" concludes the editorial. We leave it to the sensible reader to recall that there is "honor even among thieves!" The Indians were not thieves, but the victims of thieves, and they are scarcely to be blamed for getting rid of any and all who had anything to do with his dispossession—past or present.

The way of Worship the *Sweeds* use in this Country, is the *Lutheran*; the *English* have four sorts of Assemblies or Religious Meetings here: as first, The Church of *England*, who built a very fine Church in the City of *Philadelphia* in the Year 1695. Secondly, the *Anabaptists*; Thirdly, the *Presbyterians*, and two sorts of *Quakers* (of

all the most numerous by much) one Party held with *George Keith*; but whether both parties will joyn together again in one I cannot tell, for that Gentleman hath alter'd his Judgment since he came to *England*, concerning his Church-Orders in *Pensilvania*, by telling and shewing them Precepts that were lawful in the time of the Law, but forbidden under the Gospel to pay Tithes, or Ministers to Preach for Hire, &c. As also to sprinkle Infants; and he tells the *Presbyterian Minister*, That he must go to the Pope of *Rome* for his Call, for he had no Scripture for it, and that Water-Baptism and the Outward Supper are not of the Nature of the Everlasting Gospel; nor essential Parts of it, see his *Truth Advanced* page 173. He gives likewise a strict Charge concerning plain Language and plain Habit, and that they should not be concern'd in the compelling part of the Wordly Government, and that they should set their *Negroes* at Liberty after some reasonable time of Service; likewise, they should not take the Advantage of the Law against one another, as to procure them any Corporeal Punishment: These Orders he tells his Followers, would make Distinction between them and *Jews* and Moral Heathens, this was in the Year 1693, in *Pensilvania*: But now the Year 1697, since he came to *England*, his Judgment is chang'd, for he tells his Disciples, that Water-Baptism is come in the room of Circumcision; and by so doing, they would distinguish themselves from either *Jews*, *Pagans*, or Moral Heathens: He keeps his Meeting once a Week at *Turners-Hall* in *Fill-Pot-Lane*, *London*, on *Sundays* in the Afternoon; he begins between Two and Three of the Clock and commonly ends between Four and Five.

Friendly Reader, by this thou mayst see how wavering and mutable Men of great Outward Learning are, if the Truth of this be by any Body question'd, let them look in the *Creed*, and the Paper against *Christians being concern'd in Worldly Government*, and the *Paper concerning Negroes*, that was given forth by the Appointment of the Meeting held by *George Keith* at *Philip James's* House in the City of *Philadelphia*, in *Pensilvania*; and his *Letter also in Mary-Land against the Presbyterian Catechism*, Printed at *Boston* in *New-England* in 1695, with the *Answer* to it bound up together in one Book and in *Truth Advanced*, page 173. And for what relates to him since in *England*, let them look into the *Quakers Argument Refuted, Concerning Water-Baptism and the Lord's Supper*, page 70. And now Reader, I shall take my leave of thee, recommending thee with my own self to the Directions of the Spirit of God in our Conscience, and that will agree with all the Holy Scriptures in its right place; and when we find our selves so, we have no need to take any Thought or Care what any Body shall say of us.

The editor would do well not to comment at any length on the subject of the several differences that existed from the beginning of time between tribesmen, and in later years between the church ecclesiastics, and, later among the men and women of the various denominations.

We have lived long enough to see the constant struggle between various conflicting forces of religion. It is a strange analogy that we see, between

the almost strife-like era two and three hundred and more years since, the still unyielding of many of our people today. Is the statement of old so far out of date?—"We cannot get along without religion, nor can we get along with it." There are those who still cling to the thought that "Man was made for the Sabbath, not the Sabbath for man." There are so many thoughts and influences today, as it was in the days of Penn and Thomas, that clutter the mind, and sway it with emotion between the conflicting thoughts—denominational or otherwise—that may be orthodox, dogmatic—or just plain selfish.

That millions have not yet "heard" the cry may be elicited by glancing at the following numbered people who have not yet heard of the Christian Church. We publish these round figures, in the interest of those few who are interested in comparative religion, as well as those economists and financial experts, who may be seeking a way to saddle some of the staggering American debt onto these poor unfortunates who were born under so-called "adverse conditions."

Just study these figures for a moment, or longer: The grand total of members of religious denominations in the world is 1,849,500,000. This number is subdivided as follows: Roman Catholics, 331,500,000; Orthodox Catholics, 144,000,000; Protestants, 206,900,000; Jews, 15,630,000; Mohammedans, 209,020,000; Buddhists, 150,180,000; Hindus, 230,150,000; Confucianists, Taoists, 350,600,000; Shintoists, 25,000,000; Animists, 135,650,000 and miscellaneous, 50,870,000.

This may be more than I intended to say, perhaps more than I should have said, but if I have caused you for one moment to do any thinking at all, I shall have been well paid, for what every one in life is expected to do is "think." If I have contributed in any measure, I have had my pay.

End of the History of Pensilvania by Gabriel Thomas,
and Notes by A. Monroe Aurand, Jr.

APPENDIX

A Plan for the Further Promotion of the Study of History in the Schools

By The Editor.

Students in the schools are among the most promising material at hand today in position to exploit and work out new ideas and subjects in history and folklore. In order to accomplish anything along these lines we must have a teaching staff in every community in the State capable of coping with this rather enormous opportunity. We wonder whether the staffs are ably and adequately equipped to guide and develop the coming generations in uncovering original material on the history of the past, as well as the happenings of the present day.

We may assume that many teachers are not teaching in the immediate vicinity in which they were born and raised, nor that their own family and social interests are normally centered there—therefore not indigenous—not interested in the community in which they may at the time be teaching—hence they labor under a handicap insofar as knowing the real history of that particular section. Assuredly that is of some disadvantage in assisting the students in working up the more difficult problems of the older, buried history of the community.

The past and the present of history are more nearly related than the present and future, yet the circumstance of our teaching staffs and indifference on the part of local school directors or districts to encourage the careful study of local history should not act as a bar to the doing of it hereafter!

A great amount of original research may be accomplished in nearly every school of any size, by the simple assignment of some homework that engages and entails some help on the part of the parents or others in the family. Not all family heads, brothers or sisters are stupid by any means; the business and industrial as well as professional life of a community are represented indirectly in the schools by the growing youngsters.

Is it too much to expect from our teachers, or students, that studies be undertaken as to all the local imprints of books and newspapers, incident to the community in question? The study of each item would bring out in many cases the sketches of the authors of books, or the editors of the local papers; who the publishers, advertisers, contributors and others were, etc.

In the case of very early material, it might prove of interest to know how and from where the paper was acquired for the printing of the books and newspapers. Where were the local printing plants located; how many persons might have been employed; did the printers make any more than a fair living wage; what kinds of books were printed; their bindings, etc?

All these require some research, but there are many helps ready for the asking, and in the asking there will be many minds engaged, and local reminiscences revived.

The living rooms, occasional libraries in the home, and more often the attics, are bound to furnish some evidences of local enterprise in printing and publishing in most fairly-well populated sections. In work of this kind even the town library may or may not be of service; work of the kind, however, should be undertaken independent of the library.

Children can get help from grandparents in many instances, in locating old imprints, something about local authors, writers, etc. In this way a rich bibliography of early imprints in obscure sections can be brought to light, with the biographical sketches, and reminiscences of a generation that rarely ever gets a chance to record its experiences because of the trend of the times.

Perhaps this is more or less a fantastic idea, but we believe it will work—at least in some instances. It worked in the writer's case, and it worked

in many other cases, and can be worked again.

As a youngster, still in school, we received an assignment from the County Historical Society to write on the "Founders of, and Derivation of the Names of the Home Town." The search carried us to the homes of the oldest citizens, and to the cemeteries, as well as to existing books, but the research developed a number of facts never before brought out, one of them being the original name of the town—which had not appeared in available books. The paper was an acceptable one, and was read and made a part of the Society papers and printed for distribution. A small beginning, but one within the reach of most youngsters, once they have their proper assignments.

Later, by a number of years, our next effort was a bibliography of the "Keystone" State, which then became, and still is, a good, handy sort of pamphlet to use in studying Pennsylvania history. It was so desirable that several clerks in the Library of Congress purchased copies at their own expense to have them available in answering inquiries from all quarters of America.

Subsequently our interests spread to folklore and sociology, history and travel; more bibliography and more folklore. We have explored untrodden fields of social conditions in Pennsylvania and other sections of America, that have waited for a century or more for someone to write about.

Despite the fact that our research efforts have been put to writing, and now appear in varied hues, they are an essential and important link in any account of our people.

May we suggest again that there are many unexplored fields for study in Pennsylvania—as well as in other States, and the rules apply equally as well in all. From the early days of the Indian to the present day, the lives of the people represent a social study which in due time was history—more or less buried.

The efforts of any one who undertakes to uncover the untold history of the past, generally are not paid immediately in a money return, but in

a better understanding of the problems of those other days, and in no less sense the problems of today.

The excuse that a study of local history cannot be made to pay is hardly acceptable, if it is based on the experience of the past, or the inability of instructors nowadays to develop these possibilities in their students. It is just as possible to use the youngster through his family connections for purposes such as proposed, as it is for the teachers to get them to do any other home-work—and in cases of this kind, will probably get a co-operation not possible in many other lines of school work.

Schools can probably become the repositories of some books of early printing in their communities, if requests came to the family head in the proper manner. There is apparent here no end of possibilities for the advancement of local subjects, if acted on by but a mere handful of interested students and teachers.

These suggestions are offered with our own experience in mind, and with a hope that the idea will bear some fruit in the coming seasons, which, according to most signs, appear to show more barrenness as time marches on.

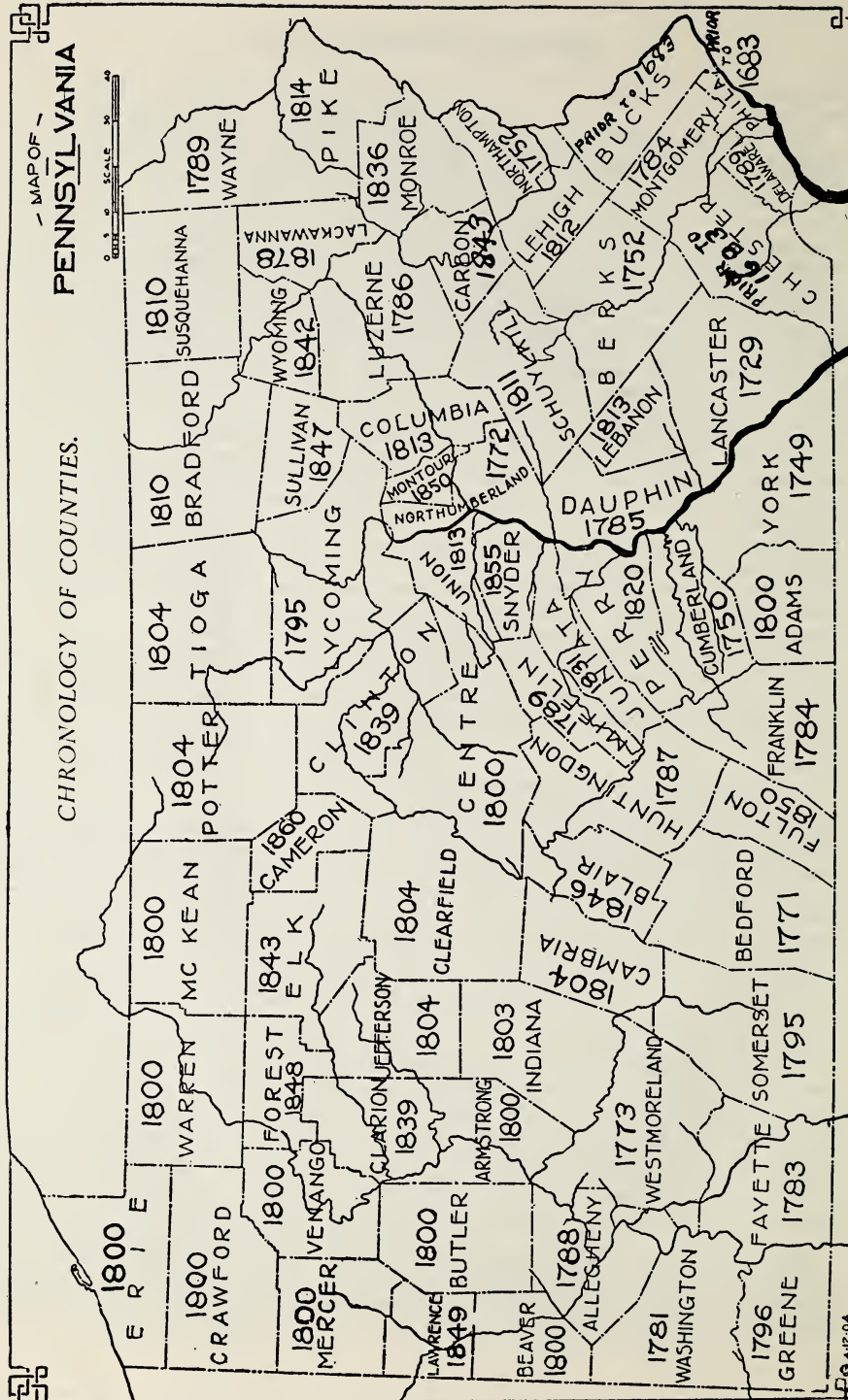
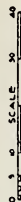
Use the youngsters for the purpose of developing the lines of local history; their experience will help them better to meet their obligations in the future. A knowledge of the history of one's own town and community is rarely ever something of which one need be ashamed.

The subjects on which papers can be written are almost without number, requiring but an aptitude on the part of the teacher and student as to what phases appear most interesting, if not the most important.

It is the hope of the writer that the written and published history of our State will not be confined too closely along the lines of religion, politics, industry, economics, &c., by such future students and writers, who, reading this, may sometime be inspired to be "historians." There are latent ideas and vast fields of unexplored material lying about on every hand waiting to be exploited.

CHRONOLOGY OF COUNTIES.

- MAP OF -



SELECT LIST OF PAMPHLETS ON COOKING, SOCIAL SUBJECTS AND THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS

By A. MONROE AURAND, JR.

(Each title embraces 32 pages, uniform with this copy).

"You have got together a lot of amusing stuff, and it seems to me you present it very effectively." — *H. L. Mencken.*

- *Amish and the Mennonites*; Little Known Facts About the.*
- *Bundling in the New World*; Little Known Facts About.*
- *Bundling in the Old World*; Slants on the Origin of.
- *Child Life of the Pennsylvania Germans*.*
- *Cooking 'Way Down South in Dixie*.* (Easy, tasty and popular Southern recipes).
- *Cooking With the Pennsylvania "Dutch"*.* (Choice recipes of the Pennsylvania Germans—none better).
- *Dialect Stories and Poems*; Pennsylvania German.*
- *Early Life of the Pennsylvania Germans*.*
- *Ephrata Cloister*; Historical Account of the, and the Seventh Day Baptist Society.*
- *Home Life of the Pennsylvania Germans*.*
- *Mollie Maguires*; Historical Account of the, and James "Mc-Kenna" McParlan, Detective.*
- *Old Time Cookery*. (Contains quaint, genuine early American recipes—all previous to 1824).
- *"Pensylvania" in America*; An Historical and Geographical Account of the Province and Country of.* (Reprinted from the edition of 1698; revised 1935).
- *Quaint Idioms and Expressions of the Pennsylvania Germans*.
- *Social Life of the Pennsylvania Germans*.*
- *Superstitions of the Pennsylvania Germans*; Popular Home Remedies and.*
- *Wit and Humor of the Pennsylvania Germans*.*
- *Witchcraft in America*; The Realness of.* (With special reference to the Pennsylvania Germans).

* Illustrated.

"My friend Aurand has made a unique contribution to Americana. I wish every community in our country had an Aurand to record the native sayings and habits of the countryside."—*Dr. Logan Clendenning.*

Order from your dealer, or

THE AURAND PRESS, Booksellers & Publishers
900 N. Third Street, HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Free for the Asking — Large Catalog of other titles on the Pennsylvania Germans